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GDR Party, State Del. Visits DPRK

"The people of the German Democratic Republic want Germany to exist as two states, whereas the Korean people call for the reunification of their country.

"The Korean question is fundamentally different in its nature from the case of Germany either from the historical viewpoint or from the viewpoint of the current situation."

President Kim Il Sung stressed this in his speech at the Pyongyang mass rally held on Dec. 10 in welcome of the GDR Party and state delegation.

Arrival

The Party, and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by General Secretary Erich Honecker of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from Dec. 8 to 11 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, KCNA reported.

General Secretary Kim Il Sung of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea cordially met Chairman Erich Honecker of the GDR State Council and his party at the airport.

President Kim Il Sung shook hands with Chairman Erich Honecker and hugged him as he alighted from the plane, and exchanged greetings with members of the delegation.

Chairman Erich Honecker was accompanied by Willi Stoph, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Gunter Mittag, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Margarete Muller, Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Hans Reichelt, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Environmental Protection and Water Conservation of the GDR; Oskar Fischer, Member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the GDR; Bruno Mahlow, Candidate Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Deputy Head of the International Relations Department of the CC of the Party; and Horst Neubauer, Section Chief of the International Relations Department of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; and others.

Chairman Erich Honecker on Dec. 8 paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Party and state delegation of the GDR.

President Kim Il Sung had a conversation with Chairman Erich Honecker in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il Sung arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of Dec. 8 in honour of the Party and state delegation of the GDR.

The banquet heard the speeches by President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Erich Honecker. The banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

The GDR Party and state delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army, the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower on Dec. 9.

The GDR Party and state delegation visited the Kumsong Tractor Plant on the afternoon of the same day.

The revolutionary opera "Flower Girl" was performed at the Mansudae Art Theatre on the evening of the same day in honour of the GDR Party and state delegation. President Kim Il Sung saw the performance together with Chairman Erich Honecker.

President Kim Il Sung on Dec. 10 paid a return call on Chairman Erich Honecker.

Welcome Rally

A Pyongyang mass rally was held in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on the Dec. 10 afternoon in welcome of the Party and state delegation of the GDR.

President Kim Il Sung was present at the rally in company with Chairman Erich Honecker.

Attending the rally together with a large number of working people in the city were leading functionaries of Party and power bodies and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army and leading men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press.

President Kim Il Sung made a speech at the rally. **(See below)** When President Kim Il Sung returned to his seat after concluding his speech, Chairman Erich Honecker shook hands with the President and hugged him.

Chong Jung Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK, vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, presented a silk banner to Chairman Erich Honecker in the name of the mass rally.

Chairman Erich Honecker made a speech. **(See page 2)**

After his speech he presented a souvenir to President Kim Il Sung.

The Chairman arranged a grand banquet on the evening of the same day at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of President Kim Il Sung. The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendship.

Talks

Talks between the Party and state delegation of the DPRK and the Party and state delegation of the GDR were held in Pyongyang on Dec. 9.

President Kim Il Sung attended the talks. Also present were Pak Sung Chul, Kye Ung Tae, Kim Yong Nam, Ho Dam, Chong Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae; personages concerned Li Jong Mok and Kim Gil Hyon; and Kim Guk Hun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the GDR.

Attending from the GDR side were General Secretary Erich Honecker of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the GDR; and members of the delegation—Willi Stoph, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Gunter Mittag, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Margarete Muller, Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Hans Reichelt, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR and Minister of Environmental Protection and Water Conservation; Oskar Fischer, Member of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the GDR; Bruno Mahlow, Candidate Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Deputy Head of the International Relations Department of the CC of the Party; Franz Everhartz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the GDR to the DPRK; and Horst Neubauer, Section Chief of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

The talks was also held on Dec. 10.

Joint Communique

A joint communique of the DPRK and the German Democratic Republic has been released on Dec. 11 in Pyongyang.

In the joint communique the Korean side congratulated the GDR on its successes in the home and foreign policies and wished its people great successes in their creative labour for building a developed socialist society and fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The Korean side pointed out that the existence of the GDR and its successful development make a major contribution to the growth of the world socialist forces and expressed solidarity with it in the struggle for peace and security in Europe, it continued.

The GDR side underscored its support to the policy of the WPK and the DPRK Government and the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and held that all the foreign troops present in south Korea must be completely withdrawn at once with all their means of war including nuclear arms and the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement, the communique said.

In the communique both sides expressed firm solidarity with the African people in their struggle against national oppression and racial discrimination and for winning freedom and national independence, liquidating the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidating the national independence and defending the sovereignty of their respective countries.

Both sides manifested firm solidarity with the Latin American people in their struggle against all forms of the imperialists' intervention and domination and for defence of sovereignty and national interests, it said.

President Kim Il Sung accepted with pleasure the invitation by Chairman Erich Honecker to visit his country, it revealed. **(The full text on page 2)**

An agreement on developing economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR Governments was signed in Pyongyang on the same day.

President Kim Il Sung shook hands with Chairman Erich Honecker as he arrived in Pyongyang on Dec. 8. (KCNA Radiophoto: Pyongyang-Tokyo)

Reunification Is Unanimous Aspiration of Korean People

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG at Pyongyang Rally

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,

Dear members of the Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic,

Comrades and friends,

The Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, has come to our country with the warm friendly feelings of the working class and people of Germany.

In spite of cold weather, you have travelled a long way to visit our country. This is a vivid expression of the deep friendship between the people of the German Democratic Republic and our people.

Allow me, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people, to reiterate my warm welcome to Comrade Erich Honecker, our intimate friend, and the guests from the German Democratic Republic.

I would like also to convey, through you, the warm friendly greetings of the working class and people of Korea to the fraternal working class and people of the German Democratic Republic.

Our people are very happy that you have come to visit our country and that this visit will further strengthen the bonds of friendship forged between our two peoples.

Your visit gives powerful encouragement to our people in their struggle for the building of socialism and national reunification.

Through our meeting with you we have become better acquainted with the successes achieved by the people of the German Democratic Republic in the building of socialism and with the stand of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Government of the German Democratic Republic on international problems.

The communists and people of Germany had waged a long valiant struggle against fascism and imperialism before they finally, in October, 1949, achieved the historic victory of establishing the German Democratic Republic, the first workers and farmers' state in the land of Germany.

The founding of the German Democratic Republic was the accomplishment of the long-cherished desire of the German people to have a genuinely people's power and was a great event opening a new era in the history of the German people.

It also proved a major factor in maintaining peace in Europe and in reinforcing the socialist forces of the world.

Fascist Germany, the former aggressive country, was divided as a result of World War II.

After the war the Western powers rigged up a state of monopoly capital by reviving militarism in West Germany in violation of the international convention on demilitarization and denazification of Germany.

Under such circumstances it was entirely correct to found a workers and farmers' state in the eastern part of Germany. The birth of a socialist state in a part of the land of Germany, which was under fascist rule and was a breeding ground of world war, is a good thing for both the German people and the peoples of the world.

It conforms to the interests and desire of the German and European peoples to defend the state power and borders of the German Democratic Republic and to heighten its international position while maintaining the present state of division. Because if Germany is reunified along militarist lines and grows stronger, she may emerge again as an aggressive force.

We consider that the policy of the Party and the Government of the German Democratic Republic on the existence of two German states is a correct policy reflecting the situation of their country and the demand of their people, and we positively support this policy.

The imperialists have viciously manoeuvred to strangle the German Democratic Republic ever since its founding.

While smashing ceaseless subversive and sabotaging activities of the class enemies at home and abroad, the people of the German Democratic Republic led by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany have firmly safeguarded the gains of socialism and carried out five year plans several times, thus converting their country into a socialist state with developed industry and agriculture.

Today, the people of the German Democratic Republic are working energetically to build a developed socialist society in accordance with the lines mapped out at the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The intrigues carried on by the imperialists to strangulate the German Democratic Republic against the trend of our times have all come a cropper, and the German Democratic Republic has grown in strength as a genuine workers and farmers' power.

Today the international position of the German Democratic Republic has risen as never before and become unshakable.

Successes in individual socialist countries constitute common successes of the socialist countries as a whole and contribute to strengthening the world socialist forces.

The Korean people heartily rejoice, as they would their own, over the brilliant victories and successes scored by the fraternal people of the German Democratic Republic in the revolution and construction.

They sincerely hope that the people of the German Democratic Republic will overcome difficulties in their way with daring and continue to win fresh victories in accomplishing the cause of building socialism.

Comrades and friends,

The Korean people are waging the revolutionary struggle under different circumstances and conditions from those of the German Democratic Republic.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people are building socialism and struggling against the perpetuation of national division and for national reunification under the difficult and complicated circumstances in which the imperialists' moves for aggression and interference are most glaring in Asia.

Today reunifying the divided country poses itself as the most urgent task for our people.

The people of the German Democratic Republic want Germany to exist as two states, whereas the Korean people call for the reunification of their country.

The Korean question is fundamentally different in its nature from the case of Germany either from the historical viewpoint or from the viewpoint of the current situation.

Formerly, Germany was a suzerain state, while Korea was a colonial country.

Germany was divided as a result of the defeat in its aggression on other countries; but our country was divided as a consequence of the occupation of half of its territory by imperialists.

Originally, there was no reason nor conditions for our country to be bisected.

Continued division of our country will not only spell greater misery and distress for our people but also jeopardize universal peace and security.

Continued north-south military confrontation caused by Korea's division will further aggravate the tension and, in the long run, will make collision and showdown inevitable.

Further, if Korea remains divided, it will only help the expansion of the imperialist forces that once invaded our country, to say nothing of reducing south Korea to a permanent U.S. colony and military base, and, furthermore, will result in the imperialists' use of south Korea as a forward base in their aggression against socialist and peace-loving countries.

Only the reunification of Korea can put an end to her people's misfortunes and agonies caused by national division, can eliminate the root-cause of disputes and preserve and consolidate peace and security in this part of the world.

Our people who have lived in one and the same territory with one language from time immemorial must certainly be reunified and develop as one nation.

Historically, our country has never invaded others. Our country has no monopoly capital, and so even when Korea is reunified in the future, she will never invade or threat other countries.

All the Korean people are unanimous in demanding national reunification, and the progressive peoples of the world also want our country to be reunified.

Those opposed to our national reunification, if ever, are none other than the handful of traitorous forces in south Korea and their imperialist masters who aid and abet them.

Cherishing wild aggressive designs on Korea, the U.S. imperialists are doggedly opposed to her reunification and persist in their plot to frame up "two Koreas." The "two Koreas" plot is fundamentally contrary to the national interests and demand of our people and also runs counter to the desire of the world peoples.

We resolutely reject the theory of "simultaneous UN membership" of north and south Korea, the theory of "cross recognition," or any other forms of attempts to hinder the reunification of our country and to perpetuate our national division.

In essence, the question of our country's reunification is that of restoring the territory and population robbed by the foreign imperialists and thus achieving national liberation for the whole country.

Restoring the territory and population usurped by the imperialists is a sacred inviolable national right of our people.

We have consistently maintained that national reunification should be achieved independently without any foreign interference, on democratic principles and by peaceful means.

The first requisite for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is that the United States withdraws all its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea at the earliest possible date.

If the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea, we will achieve national reunification peacefully by the united strength of the entire people in north and south Korea.

The struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is receiving positive support and encouragement from the peace-loving peoples of the world.

With the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries and the third world and other progressive peoples of the world, the Korean people will frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists and achieve the cause of national reunification without fail.

Comrades and friends,

The people of the German Democratic Republic and the Korean people are close class brothers.

Standing firmly respectively on the eastern and the western outpost of socialism, the Korean people and the people of the German Democratic Republic are fighting together for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Under the situation where the imperialists are trying to play off West Germany against the German Democratic Republic and egging the puppet clique of south Korea on to aggression against our Republic, our two peoples should strengthen friendship and solidarity and step up the struggle against imperialism.

Our two peoples supported and encouraged each other in the hard revolutionary struggle in the past.

The Government and people of the German Democratic Republic rendered wholehearted material and moral support to our people during the Fatherland Liberation War waged against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and in the postwar reconstruction, and even now they actively support and encourage the struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We highly appreciate this as an excellent manifestation of proletarian internationalism.

At present the friendship between our two countries is developing favourably every day in all spheres of politics, economy and culture.

The Korean people are glad of this and will make every effort to strengthen the fraternal friendship and solidarity with the people of the German Democratic Republic.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, we will fight on vigorously in the future, too, as in the past, against imperialism and colonialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism in unity with the people of socialist countries, with the international working class, with the fighting peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, with the progressive peoples of Europe, and with all the peace-loving peoples of the world.

Long live the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the people of the German Democratic Republic!

Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker! **(KCNA)**

Speech of Chairman ERICH HONECKER

At Pyongyang Mass Rally

Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech at the Pyongyang mass rally held in the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium on December 10 in welcome of the Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

Comrade Erich Honecker conveyed to the entire people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fraternal greetings from the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the communists and entire people of the German Democratic Republic.

He said:

Our two peoples, though they live on different continents, are closely linked together in the struggle against imperialism and for attaining the goal of socialism and peace.

We are greatly pleased with the words of high appreciation given by dear Comrade Kim Il Sung on the successful development of our country and the policy of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

We are deeply satisfied over the results of our current visit.

Through our agreements, exchange of views and many get-togethers, the relations between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples have strengthened.

This offers us new possibilities for developing the relations in many fields in future, too.

While staying in Pyongyang, your capital, we have become convinced of the major successes made in your motherland.

We were particularly impressed by the tireless efforts of the working people and their enthusiasm and devotion for the cause of socialism.

We are well aware what evil consequences were left by the Japanese imperialist colonial rule and what severe destruction and sacrifices were claimed by the barbarous war of imperialism between 1950 and 1953 against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At that time the U.S. aggressors blared that it would take one hundred years for your country to heal the war wounds.

But the fraternal Korean people did away with the ruins and built a socialist state in a historically brief span of time.

Today socialist Korea is more beautiful and powerful than ever before.

We saw your country's high industrial productive forces and agricultural productive forces which demonstrated a high level of development by creating the record of harvesting 8.5 million tons of grain in 1977.

Wherever we went we felt the deep solicitude and care of the Party for the younger generation.

Dear Korean comrades, such education given to the sons and daughters of the people as in your country is possible only under socialism. Public health in your country which is in the service of all citizens also testifies to the superiority of the socialist system.

We were also deeply impressed by the rich cultural life.

All this is a truly historic gain.

We extend sincere congratulations to the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon this and wish them more successes in the building of socialist society in the future.

The faster and more successfully socialism advances in your country, the further its position will be consolidated and the higher the international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will rise.

He went on:

Like you, our people also had to surmount numerous difficulties on the road to socialism.

We also had to frustrate the sinister machinations of the imperialist enemy at every step.

Today the German Democratic Republic has become a socialist state which is solid and is steadily developing thanks to the tireless efforts of the working people of our country and the aid of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries.

Our country will belong to the socialist world for ever and it is actively striving for peace and security.

At present we are energetically striving to carry out the decisions of the 9th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in the German Democratic Republic.

We have put forward a goal of creating basic preconditions for the gradual going over to communism by strengthening and developing the advanced socialist society.

By keeping a high rate of development in production, we will be able to constantly enhance the material and cultural living standards of the working people.

This policy has won the trust of the people and it powerfully rouses their creativeness.

In the capitalist countries the technical innovation adversely affects the life of the working people and inflation and mass unemployment are the daily phenomena. But under socialism, the productive forces can freely develop without any hitch.

As you stand against south Korea, so we are directly confronted with a capitalist country in the west.

We cannot but always take this fact into consideration in peaceful construction and in working out all our policies.

It demands that we, first of all, heighten revolutionary vigilance and put the increase of defence capacity in a proper place.

He continued to say:

We all live in a great and changeful era when the revolutionary process is taking place on a tremendous historical scale.

The whole world is replete with innovatory movements and the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress.

Several weeks ago, we, together with all progressives, celebrated the 60th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution.

This epochal event radically changed the course of development on the globe.

A close alliance with the Soviet Union is a solid basis for a successful development of the German Democratic Republic.

Together with other major revolutionary forces, that is, the international working-class movement and national liberation movement, socialism is changing the international balance of forces further in its favour.

Proceeding from our own experience like you, our people know so well as your people what great damages and sufferings the imperialist war brings to the masses.

As communists, we strictly guard peace.

The most reactionary forces of imperialism and militarism including the Federal Republic of Germany are trying to whip allies everywhere and are carrying on a frenzied false propaganda campaign against the socialist states and communist parties.

They are developing up a war frenzy and accelerating the arms race.

We must check this in the interests of the people.

The German Democratic Republic is making every possible effort to remove the danger of new world war and firmly ensure peace.

He further said:

We stand firm on the side of the national liberation movement. Because we respect the right of each people to resist imperialist aggression, struggle for their national and social liberation by all means and shape their destiny by themselves. The interests of the peoples of the socialist countries and of the national liberation movement agree with each other in the struggle against imperialism.

This is how we always show solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for freedom, democracy and social progress.

The German Democratic Republic supports the efforts of the Asian countries to preserve peace and security and convert Asia into a continent of a durable peace.

To attain this goal, we consider that it is necessary, first of all, to dismantle all the military bases of imperialism and clear it of the troops stationed there.

The developments on the Korean Peninsula have a great bearing upon preserving and consolidating peace in Asia and the world.

We resolutely support the policy of your country for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

The Bucharest Conference of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty State in November 1976 reaffirmed this stand.

Availing ourselves of this mass rally, we strongly demand that the imperialists stop at once all sorts of hostile machinations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We resolutely denounce the oppression of the democratic, patriotic forces in the southern half of Korea.

He continued:

The socialist construction in the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to open new spheres for the development of fruitful cooperation in the future in political, economic and cultural domains.

Our two countries are united with each other by the common goal of the building of socialist and communist society.

This was confirmed again by our exchange of views with Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and our intimate friend.

We are firmly united with each other in the world-wide common struggle against imperialism and for the revolutionary cause of the working class and the cause of socialism and communism. It is on this basis that the friendly relations between our two Parties, states and peoples and mutually beneficial cooperation in various domains have developed.

It is our common desire to strengthen and develop these relations in an allround way.

We believe that our current visit to your country and the talks between our delegations will give a new stimulus to this cooperation. **(KCNA)**

Juche and Korean Constitution

By Prof. Derek Roebuck, Dean of Law School at University of Tasmania, Australia

(From the previous issue)

Economic Aims

At the time when article 33 was passed, it expressed an aspiration: The State abolishes taxation, a hangover of the old system.

However, the aspiration became reality a year later, when in March 1973 ALL taxes were abolished, at about the same time as great reductions were made in the prices of food, clothing and household goods.

The present economic tasks, then, as summed up in the Constitution, are the laying of firmer material and technical foundations of socialism, by relieving the working people of heavy labour, gradually turning cooperative property into property owned by all the people, eliminating the divisive differences between industrial and agricultural workers and peasants, and eventually ridding society of the division between physical and mental workers.

Culture

Marxism-Leninism, as embodied in and pointed up by the JUCHE principle, requires the participation of all in the creative and decision making processes. The new Constitution embodies the principles of the cultural revolution which is taking place in the DPRK. This revolution is manifested in the determination to develop all working people, each in his or her own way, first to consolidate socialism and then to build communism in their country.

The Constitution explains the significance of the State's educational policy, which combines general education with technical education, and education with productive labour. Every child is educated as a participating working maker of decisions. Compulsory ten year education in schools follows a compulsory year in kindergarten for all young people. The Constitution also elucidates the State's revolutionary policies in the development of science, literature and art, physical culture and sports and public health.

Structure of Government

The Constitution explicitly provides for the basic rights and duties of citizens in a socialist society. In a country where there is no exploitation and oppression and where social and individual interests are in full accord, the citizens' rights and duties are based on the collectivist principle of "One for all and all for one". The basic rights of citizens laid down in the Constitution are a legal confirmation and description of the democratic rights and liberties enjoyed by the people in their actual social life. The duties of citizens stipulated in the Constitution are honourable duties that should be fulfilled by the people, as the masters of the country, in consolidating and developing the socialist system and in making their country richer and stronger. In particular, there are guarantees of rights to free medical care, social welfare, maternity care and leave, equality for women, freedom from arrest, freedom of speech, assembly, association and demonstration, and freedom of religious belief and of disseminating anti-religious propaganda.

There are new provisions concerning the composition and functions of the State organs, and the principles of their activity, which accord with the present conditions of revolutionary development. The new State structure allows all workers to take more active part in State affairs and State administration and enables the State organs to serve the people's interests better.

The organs of power are composed of representatives of all workers; they protect the interests of the working people and fight for the people's freedom and welfare. The new State structure is built in such a way that all the activities of administrative bodies are supervised and controlled by the masses of the people. Under the new State structure, unlike the old one, the people's committees are separated from administrative bodies, and the former, which are composed of representatives of all workers, exercise day-to-day supervision and control over the latter's activities, so that the functionaries of the administrative bodies are able to do away with bureaucracy in their work and serve the people better as their servants.

The Constitution defines the principle of democratic centralism as the basic principle of organisation and activity for all the State organs. Democratic centralism in their organisation and activity makes it possible to carry out Workers' Party lines and policies in a co-ordinated way throughout the country and mobilise the entire people in the struggle to build socialism and communism. The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of power. It has exclusive rights of legislation. It is composed of deputies elected by direct equal suffrage. The President is the Head of State and is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly. People's Committees, local and central, provide leadership and decide policy. Courts are comprised of one Judge and two People's Assessors, all elected by People's Assemblies.

The new Socialist Constitution is a distinctively Korean product: a straightforward and direct statement of the formal rules in which are expressed the outstanding achievements of this quite small Asian country of about fourteen million people, already proud of their socialist reality and eager to thrust ahead with the speed of CHOLLIMA, the winged horse of Korean legend, on the path to a Communist future. Armed with the principles of JUCHE —independence and self-reliance— every man and woman master of his and her own fate and capable of carving it out of nature, there is nothing they are not capable of. Only the intervention of crude imperialism and the venality of its servants in the South inhibits the complete victory of socialism in the whole of Korea. Independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in accordance with the fair and conciliatory programme propounded by President Kim Il Sung is now essential, so that all Koreans may enjoy the quality of life which is enjoyed by all in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and described and safeguarded by the new Constitution.

(KCNA) **(Concluded)**

Joint Communique of DPRK and GDR

PYONGYANG, Dec. 11 (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic has been released. The joint communique reads:

A party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between December 8 and 11, 1977 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic saw industrial and cultural establishments in and around Pyongyang.

The delegation laid wreaths before the monument to the fallen fighters of the People's Army, the liberation obelisk and the friendship tower.

Everywhere, the Korean people accorded specially warm welcome to the envoys of the German Democratic Republic.

This is a clear manifestation of the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

The delegation of the German Democratic Republic was present at a mass rally of working people in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at which speeches were made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

During the visit, talks were held between the Party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Trade; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Secretary, and Director of the International Affairs Department, of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of External Economic Affairs; Comrade Li Jong Mok, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Kim Gil Hyon, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-Director of the International Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Party; and Comrade Kim Guk Hun, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the German Democratic Republic.

Present on the side of the German Democratic Republic were Comrade Willi Stoph, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic; Comrade Gunter Mittag, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Comrade Margarete Muller, Candidate Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; Comrade Hans Reichelt, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Oskar Fischer, Member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Comrade Bruno Mahlow, Candidate Member of the Central Auditing Commission of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Deputy Head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Party; Comrade Franz Everhartz, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Comrade Horst Neubauer, a Section Chief of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and secretary of the delegation.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

In the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and discussed questions of further expanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the Parties, states and peoples of the two countries and international issues of mutual concern.

Comrade Erich Honecker communicated successes registered by the people of the German Democratic Republic in the struggle for implementing the decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and explained the main tasks for lifting higher the material and cultural living standards of the people on the basis of the high rate of development of socialist production and increase of its effectiveness, scientific and technological progress and enhancement of labour productivity in building a developed socialist society in the German Democratic Republic.

The Korean side congratulated the German Democratic Republic on its successes in the home and foreign policies and wished its people great successes in their creative labour for building a developed socialist society and fulfilling the decisions of the Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The Korean side pointed out that the existence of the German Democratic Republic and its successful development make a major contribution to the growth of the world socialist forces and expressed solidarity with it in the struggle for peace and security in Europe.

Comrade Kim Il Sung explained the achievements made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction after liberation.

He informed the other side, above all, of the successes scored in the struggle for implementing the resolution of the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the struggle waged by the Korean people for the complete victory of socialism under the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the stand of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The side of the German Democratic Republic noted with high appreciation that the Korean people, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, have converted their once backward country into a powerful socialist state with a modern industry and a developed agriculture in a very short period and wished them greater success in their future struggle for the complete victory of socialism.

It underscored its support to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and held that all the foreign troops present in south Korea must be completely withdrawn at once with all their means of war including nuclear arms and the armistice agreement be replaced with a peace agreement.

It resolutely denounced the fascist repression of south Korean patriotic people by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and supported the just struggle of the south Korean people.

The peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic have become close comrades-in-arms in their common struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism.

The two sides stressed with satisfaction the many-sided development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and agreed upon further expanding and developing them in the future.

The two sides agreed upon further consolidating and encouraging the mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological interchange and links in the cultural, scientific, educational, public health and sports fields between the two countries.

The two sides will promote the exchange of delegations and exchange of views and experiences and strengthen contact in many fields.

The two sides agreed upon expanding the mutual delivery of commodities and signing a long-term trade agreement in the future.

An agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation and a new consular accord were signed between the two countries.

Appraising the international situation, both sides recognized in unison that the international balance of forces at present is turning in favour of socialism and the working-class movement, the national liberation movement and the democratic movement and to the disadvantage of the imperialist reactionary forces.

The socialist countries are strengthening their sovereignty and demonstrating the superiority of socialism.

Both sides appraised the great October Socialist Revolution the 60th anniversary of which was commemorated this year as a significant event which opened a new era in human history, the new era of the revolutionary turn from capitalism to socialism.

The delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic pointed out that the might and influence of the international communist movement, working-class movement and all the revolutionary forces have increased considerably in the world.

Both sides said that they would make every possible effort to strengthen unity, solidarity and cooperation among the socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Both sides recognized that the nonalignment movement is a mighty international force of our era against the aggression and intervention moves of imperialism, colonialism and racism.

The side of the German Democratic Republic highly appreciated the great role played by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the non-alignment movement in fulfilling the affirmative resolution of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the Asian people in the struggle against aggression and intervention of the imperialists and for a durable peace on this continent and manifested their readiness to further strengthen cooperation with the countries in this region on the principles of respect for sovereignty and equality.

Both sides put stress on the historic significance of the brilliant victories won by the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos in the just struggle against imperialism and its stooges.

Referring to the European situation, the Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic informed the other side of the positive influence of the Conference on the European Security and Cooperation and the necessity of the overall implementation of the final document of the Helsinki Conference.

Both sides noted that it is necessary to continue with the efforts for peace, security and the relaxation of tension in Europe and the peace in this region should be made to contribute to the world peace as a whole.

Both sides pointed to the significance of the realization of the relations of peaceful coexistence between the German Democratic Republic and West Germany.

Both sides held that the treaty on the basis of relations concluded between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany and the quadruple agreement signed on September 3, 1971, must be strictly observed and fully implemented and all acts of violating and denying the special article stipulating that West Berlin is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and cannot be controlled by it must be discontinued.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the African people in their struggle against national oppression and racial discrimination and for winning freedom and national independence, liquidating the consequences of the imperialist colonial rule, consolidating the national independence and defending the sovereignty of their respective countries.

Both sides manifested firm solidarity with the Latin American people in their struggle against all forms of the imperialists' intervention and domination and for defence of sovereignty and national interests.

Both sides recognized that the might and influence of the anti-imperialist national liberation movement of the oppressed people is constantly growing in strength.

Both sides noted that it is an important condition for new successes in the anti-imperialist common struggle to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation between the socialist countries and the countries which have won national independence.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the working class and working people of the capitalist countries against class oppression and exploitation and for democracy and socialism.

The overall crisis of capitalism is daily growing acute and the imperialist forces are steadily falling into decay. But the aggressive nature of imperialism has not changed.

The delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic manifested their firm determination to continue to render as ever active support to the struggle of the people for peace and democracy, national independence and social progress.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an event of historic significance and it was conducive to consolidating the friendly and cooperative relations between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and strengthening solidarity among the socialist countries.

The Party and state delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, expressed thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded it.

Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay an official goodwill visit to the German Democratic Republic.

This invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Speeches at International Juche Seminar

(From the previous issue)

Philosophy on Humanics

Jorge E. Ruiz, Chairman of the Panamanian Journalists Union, said:

The Juche idea is Marshal Kim Il Sung's philosophy on humanics.

The ideological system and theoretical wealth of the great leader of Korea are the inexhaustible creative energy and leadership ability of the great leader of the revolution which have been enriched by intellectual wealth accumulated by the people for thousands of years and they find expression in great spiritual power rare to be seen.

The works of Marshal Kim Il Sung embrace all realms of human relations in practice.

The works of Marshal Kim Il Sung contain all the questions of the Korean nation led by him and the whole aspect of the international relations.

The Juche idea is the sum-total of all systems, ideological activities and forms of action which constitute the existence and ideology of individuals and collective.

From this proceed all principles, norms, methods and systems which should be maintained in the organization and direction of the struggle for liberation, construction and struggle on all fronts, organization and management of the state, execution of plans for providing all peoples with an independent life and bringing them progress, wellbeing and happiness.

The Juche idea is not only an idea which indicates the basis and direction but also a great idea which produces results with practical action in agricultural and industrial work, education, guerrilla strategy, creation of material wealth, production and public health.

The whole of capacity and strength displayed by the Juche idea is an invincible might which no force can destroy and an irresistible, great current sweeping off all the difficulties on the road ahead in military activity and peaceful construction work.

The idea, in fact, strikes its roots deep in the history of the Korean nation and it is a product of the prolonged growth of a seed personified in the great leader who appeared to realize the ideal and hope of the Korean people, their thought and aspiration.

Progressive Forces, Unite for Korea Reunion

Joe Vella, editor of "Malta News," said:

A united Korea will make a great contribution for world peace and will serve as an inspiration for other countries which are struggling to shake off colonialism and neo-colonialism for the attainment of true independence, free from the continued presence of foreign powers.

The reunification of Korea can only be achieved through the Juche idea.

We are convinced that the Korean people are well equipped to follow their leader and to plan their destiny according to their wishes.

The great leader Kim Il Sung has for many years fought for freedom of his people. Your fight against imperialism is to liberate your nation from the yoke of the foreigner, for when a man is deprived of his freedom, there is little to distinguish him from an animal.

Consistent support towards peaceful reunification is given to the Korean people by progressive and socialist organisations around the world.

Together with other socialist countries and progressive forces, Malta will continue to uphold the interests of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the international arena and will never cease its efforts towards this direction to help ensure the triumph of the just cause of the Korean people.

Juche Idea Reaches Highest of Social Scientific Theory And Ideas

Kuriki Yasunobu, member of the Japanese delegation for the study of the Juche idea, said:

The Juche idea founded by the great President Kim Il Sung and the whole system of Kimilsungism with it as the philosophical theory have reached the highest level in the history of social scientific theories and ideas.

Kimilsungism, first, has greatly developed the theory of scientific communism under the system based on a philosophical theory of the Juche idea that considers man to be most powerful being, secondly, made the principles of national independence and self-sustenance hold a firm place in the Marxist-Leninist system, thirdly, was first in human history to ideologically, theoretically and methodologically systematize in an integrate way the basic problems of the duty which should be fulfilled in socialist and communist construction and revolution by parties, working class and working people of those countries where the working class seized power.

President Kim Il Sung clearly formulated for the first time in history that after the establishment of the socialist system the struggle for the complete victory of socialism and for communism constitutes the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, he said. He dwelt upon the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

President Kim Il Sung's original line of the three revolutions is universal not only in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea but also in the third world countries which were former colonies and semi-colonies; It is also universal for the working class of the developed capitalist and imperialist countries in the future.

In the theory of the three revolutions, the strategic line at the stage after the establishment of the socialist system, the methodology of Juche—to bring up men as the most powerful being and carry out the revolution and construction by enhancing their role—is brilliantly embodied; This methodology is based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of all things and decides everything, which constitutes the integrated system and content of Kimilsungism.

Theory for All People and Nations

Ad Van Hout, Secretary General of the Korea Information Committee of Holland, said:

The Juche idea founded by President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, gave an all round and systematic theory for all the people and nations over the world.

The Juche idea places man above anything else and regards man as the most powerful being.

The other character of Juche idea is the principle of self-reliance.

That means that each people destines its own development in accordance with the specific features and possibilities of its own country.

With this in mind each people can reach the stage of independence and material well-being.

We can conclude that the Juche idea has an important significance for the whole world: in particular for the third world countries.

A lot of these countries are oppressed by imperialism of the Western world.

We have seen that independence is a necessary condition to construct our own society.

Man is the most precious and most powerful being in the world. It is therefore that we expressed our support with all those people in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe which are struggling for freedom and democracy and against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Study of Juche Essential for Latin Americans

Professor Jose Rafael Nunez Tenorio, Director of Philosophical Faculty of the Central University of Venezuela, said:

The original and creative experience of the Korean revolution is the most precious political and ideological wealth for our people.

The Juche idea underlines the independence and creative originality of revolution in each country.

This means that to study the Juche idea is an essential demand for the Latin American revolutionaries in carrying on the proletarian and revolutionary movement in each country.

Therefore, our solidarity with the Korean revolution contributes to strengthening the socialist revolution in each country and the struggle of us Latin American people and working class.

There can be no revolutionary science apart from revolutionary practice. In this respect, the Juche idea is perfect. Viewed from other aspect, there can be no blind, spontaneous political practice void of scientific theory.

As we have become able, by applying the Juche idea, to correctly resolve the contradictions between theory and practice man can become master of all things in practice.

Juche Idea on African Struggle

Clement Newman Ackon, Deputy Editor of Ghanaian paper "The People's Evening News" and Secretary-General of the Ghana Journalists Association, said:

There is very little doubt, if any, that the Juche idea has withstood the test of time to become a powerful weapon in the revolutionary era of our time and age, inspiring self-reliance in all.

It is in this context that I would like to direct the relevance of the Juche idea, choosing as the subject the effect of the wise teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung on the African liberation struggle.

In conceiving the Juche idea, I have sufficient modesty in saying that the beloved world statesman, Marshal Kim Il Sung, must certainly has envisioned the paramount importance of a social order that encourages the masses to take a responsible attitude of master finding expression in an independent and creative stand towards the revolution and construction, the attitude of master.

The just wars of liberation waged in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea Bissau are eloquent testimonies of the correctness of the Juche idea.

The application of the Juche idea in any given circumstances must be beneficial both individually and mutually.

This is the lesson I have learnt from this seminar and it is an undeniable truth that will remain true through life. **(Concluded)**

S. Korea Is "Repressive Juridical Arsenal"

"White Book on Suppression in S. Korea" Adopted at 2nd Meeting of Int'l Com. of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in S. Korea

(Gist)

PYONGYANG, Dec. 3 (KCNA)—"White Book on Suppression in South Korea" was made public at the Second Meeting of the International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea held in Paris on Novmee 6, according to a report.

The white book, to begin with, notes that the suppression and violation of human rights in south Korea have been perpetuated for some ten years, notably after the adoption of the so-called "revitalisation" constitution in 1972.

The juridical system, it says, constitutes a coherent ensemble supplemented with police repression aimed at muzzling public opinion and checking all the attempts of the opposition forces.

The International Committee of Lawyers for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea which was formed in Paris on October 8, 1976, proposed the collection of documents, informations and testimonies with a view to compiling this white book.

S. Korean Juridical System

In its first part, the white book analyses the south Korean juridical system and dwells on the predispositions of repression.

Constitutional Dispositions

Anatomizing the constitutional dispositions, the white book points to the modalities of "constitutional revision" and its motivations and the content of the "revitalization" constitution of 1972.

On the modalities of "constitutional revision", it says:

In 1972, a new constitution ("the fourth republic") was adopted in violation of the procedure of revision prescribed in articles 119 to 121 of 1962 constitution and following a referendum (on November 21, 1972) which was held with the country placed under the regime of "martial law."

As C.I. Eugene Kim pointed out (Korea at Crossroads: The birth of the Fourth Republic, Pacific Affairs, Richmond, 1973, page 218), this new constitution is the fruit of a coup d'etat in a chamber,... without any change in the governmental personnel of the third republic created in 1963 and presided over already by Pak Jung Hi, the chief of the junta group of the coup d'etat in 1961.

The new constitution had been drafted in top secrecy and no open criticism was tolerated at the time of its promulgation.

On the motivations of the "constitutional revision," the white book says:

Pak Jung Hi officially justified the illegal practices in instituting the "fourth republic", claiming that it was aimed at "realizing unity for a dialogue with the north" (declaration of spokesman Kim Song Jin-press conference of Pak Jung Hi on January 12, 1973).

In reality, the south Korean regime is more and more contested: In the presidential elections in 1971, for example, the opposition candidate of the "New Democratic Party" won 46 per cent of the votes against Pak who ran for the third time.

The legislative elections in May 1971, too, were marked by a considerable retreat on the part of Pak's "Democratic Republican Party."

And as "New York Times" (October 19, 1972, article of R. Halloren) reported, only three days after the declaration of the martial law, Pak went ahead to revise the south Korean constitution to remain in power at least for 12 years more and combat more efficiently the growing opposition to his regime.

On the content of the "revitalization constitution" of 1972 (note: Report of the south Korean committee of Amnesty International, Butler, 1974), the white book says:

The constitutional dispositions adopted in 1972 establish the character of open dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi regime and are dedicated to the negation of public liberties.

Chapter 2 of the "revitalization" constitution dedicated to the "rights and duties of the citizens" (like chapter 2 of the 1962 constitution) preserves certain provisions guaranteeing the classic public liberties.

Nevertheless, restrictive modifications were applied to the freedom of expression, the freedom of the press, assembly and association, and they are applied also to the activities of the workers (collective negotiation, strike, etc.).

No more to be seen are the diverse references of the constitution of 1962 on the political parties, surrounding the constitutional functions such as recommending candidates in the presidential and legislative elections.

Chapter 3 is utterly without parallel. It concerns "the national conference for unification" (from article 35 to 42).

This organism permits to obliterate all the effectiveness of the "right of vote."

The "deputies" (article 36-2) of the national conference are, moreover, in charge of electing the president.

This means that he is designated henceforth by indirect suffrage.

By virtue of article 40-1, the "national conference" is empowered to elect, on the recommendation of the president (article 40-2), one-third of the deputies to the national assembly. Now this assembly has lost part of its right of representation and its attributions have been reduced and the duration of its session has been limited to 90 days.

On the contrary, chapter 4 reserved for the president contains fundamental provisions concerning the reinforced executive power. His tenure of office is henceforth six years (as against former four years) and it is renewed without any sort of constitutional limitation (as against the two, then three renewals in the constitution of 1962, modified in 1969).

This means, the white book points out, that all the institutions which should, by law, guarantee the protection of certain rights and liberties, have become political instruments of the president alone.

The president, in effect, can dissolve the national assembly by virtue of article 59 and, above all, suspend the constitutional rights and liberties by virtue of article 53.

Article 53 prescribes in effect:

(1) The president.…has the power to take emergency measures for all domains of the state affairs.

"(2) When the president considers necessary, he has the power to take emergency measures temporarily suspending the liberties and rights of the people defined in the constitution and strengthen these measures on the rights and powers of the executive and the judiciary…"

The concentration of powers in the hands of the president can be, at his discretion, absolute, without any juridical limitation or any delay of time.

On its part, Amnesty International (report Butler 1974) indicates that "the constitution became an object of study by certain noted south Korean and American scholars of Colombia University…A consensus reached on regarding this constitution as fundamentally anti-democratic, and of authoritarian nature, and destined to perpetuate the autocratic power of the president."

In effect, this "revitalisation" constitution realised an absolute concentration of powers of fascist type to the advantage of the president. Pak Jung Hi has the power to discretionally reduce to naught the rights and liberties, individual and collective.

Legislative Provisions

Pointing to the legislative provisions, the white book says:

From 1961, particularly from 1972, a series of notable legislative texts were promulgated, the content of which are particularly restrictive for the rights and liberties and the sanctions are very repressive.

Enumerating all sorts of evil laws such as the "anti-communist law", the "special law on the punishment of special crimes", the "national security law," the "law on the purification of political activities," the white book says that these "laws" are aimed at harsher repression of an increasing number of people of broader segments.

The white book brings to light the ferocity of the principal laws.

It says:

The "anti-communist law" (No. 643 dated July 3, 1961).

In its article 1, the law stipulates that the law is finally aimed at "the anti-communist struggle…which is the first object of the effort of national reconstruction" and "at assuring the security of the state and liberty of the people".

Article 2 defines the conception of the "anti-state organisations" "as those acting along the orientation of the communist organisations."

Already apparent is, besides the ban on the communist action and opinion, a susceptible assimilation of very flexible interpretations and permission of discretionary enlargement of repression.

The "national security law" (1948, modified on September 24, 1962).

This "law" sanctions as "anti-state" the members of the opposition organisations aimed at "overthrowing the state" and those who deserve such title.

In the logic of the political and juridical system of south Korea, any opposition can be assimilated to an encroachment upon the external security of the state, which "legalises" the extreme severity of penalties.

The organisers of an "anti-state" association are liable to the following heavy penalties. Death or life imprisonment for the responsible principals (article 1-1). Similar penalties for the cadres of the groups (article 1-2). Prison terms not more than 7 years for the simple adherents (article 1-3).

The rigidity is identic to all the members of these organisations and all persons who get their instructions when they commit a certain series of acts enumerated long in article 3.

The significant amendment which was introduced on September 24, 1962 to constitute paragraph 2 of article 10 stipulates that the second offence involving the infractions prescribed in the national security law is liable to death.

The "social security law" of July 9, 1975.

This law concerns the second offenders of political character and all those who "are judged to need reeducation for their social reinsertion."

The point in question is, in fact, all the administrative measures which can be taken against the political opponents to the Pak Jung Hi regime in the prolongation of the penal repression.

Legal Dispositions

Referring to the legal dispositions, the white book says:

A series of the presidential measures called "emergency decrees" supplemented in the recent period the repressive juridical arsenal. These legal acts were taken by virtue of article 53 of the constitution.

—Emergency decree No. 1 of January 8, 1974.

All criticism of the constitution is banned (article 1).

It is the same for all the propositions of its revision (article 2).

Not only the violators of the laws, but those who contest the emergency decree itself are arrested without warrants and are liable to penalties below 15 years (article 5).

The jurisdictions rest with the court martial (article 6).

—Emergency decree No. 2 of January 8, 1974.

All the violation acts of the "emergency measures" are under the jurisdiction of two "courts martial" (the emergency general court martial and the court martial of appeal).

Its headquarters is under the "ministry of defence" and the members (judges and prosecuters) are composed of the "military men" appointed by the "president" (article 9).

In the article 10, it pointed out that the "director of the K.C.I.A." has previleges of controlling and supervising the "case" circulated to the "court martial."

The ordinary penal procedure is no longer applicable and there is no limitation to the duration of police surveillance and the preventive detention (article 11).

The suspect is liable to detention at any time when it is considered "necessary for lawsuit and inquiry." One who fails to respect this measure of detention is liable to penalties up to five years (article 13).

Finally, one can note that the pending affairs under the jurisdiction of the common law can be dispossessed at the revendication of the court martial (article 15).

—Emergency decree No. 4 of April 3, 1974.

It is banned to organize, participate in or aid by any means the "National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy" or communicate with it or its members.

All the students' activities political or of political colouring (absence from lessons, boycott of examinations, etc.…), including those outside university campus, are banned (article 5).

All diffusion of information about these student problems, whatever channel it may take, is banned (article 6).

The minister of education can exlude from universities notably those students who fail to respect this decree (article 7).

A criticism of the ministerial action, as the act of not respecting the decree, is liable to punishment from five years to life imprisonment (article 8).

—Emergency decree No. 9 of May 13, 1975.

This decree brings together the legal measures taken through various preceding decrees (ban on propositions of constitutional revision, political activities of students, etc.…), to which are added numerous other limitations of liberties and rights.

"All the false presentation of facts" is banned, without exactly defining the conception of "falsification" (article 1-1).

It also mentions a ban on the transfer of properties of the south Korean citizens to foreign countries (article 3), the obtaining of emigration permission or the slipping away abroad by illicit ways (article 4).

It should be noted that even the national assemblymen are banned from stepping over the limitations laid down in "emergency decree No. 9" in their opinions expressed outside the national assembly (article 6).

All this infraction is liable to penalties ranging from less than one year in prison (article 7). The text does not stipulate the maximum penalty, making it possible to freely define the scope of repression.

"Emergency decree No. 9" is characterized by the wide range of its application. It does not concern itself with any social category or specific politician, but can be extended to social classes, to all the political associations or organizations and each individual.

Such generalization of dispositions permitting repression is without precedent.

The ensemble of these legislative and legal measures makes it apparant that the south Korean regime considers it necessary for its survival to continue to supplement the constitutional dispositions with a very diversified repressive arsenal stamping out all the guarantees and envisaging most stringent sanctions against all individual or collective comportments regarded negative by power.

Kobayashi, professor at Tokyo University of Japan, said:

"It is crystal clear to everyone that no one can hope for the ensuring of human rights through the 'administration by law' and 'the court by law' under the ruling structure of the Pak dictatorship. The *yusin* constitution, the anti-communist law, the national security law and other laws for security and all the laws on organizations are not ones, from the beginning, for defending the human rights. They serve as a device to rule the people by strength and are applied as a tool for justifying the deprivation of human rights."

Police, Penal and Judicial Practices and Repression

Analysing the police, penal and judicial practices and repression, the white book says in its second part:

The Pak Jung Hi regime is at pains to prevent all the manifestations of the opposition groups by suppressing fundamental liberties. In this a great number of printing houses, press and information organs such as the big independent daily "Minjok Ilbo" were banned or closed down.

The edition of newspapers is under the control of KCIA and some foreign correspondents are expelled like those of the Japanese paper Yomiuri in 1977, for example.

Religious freedom is also restricted. Some religious men like bishop Chi Hak Sun and pastor Pak Hyong Gyu were arrested.

University immunity is not respected. Troops intervened in it many times, for example at Koryo University and Yonse University.

The texts of laws and decrees released since the coup d'etat permit the repression of offence involving thoughts to get harsher without restriction. In only three weeks alone following the seizure of power on May 16, 1961, more than 130,000 were arrested and detained without warrants.

And in October 1972, in two days alone after the proclamation of the martial law the number of personages and students arrested and detained without warrants in Seoul exceeded 10,000.

It is difficult to figure the precise number of political prisoners now in detention. This estimation is all the more difficult because all the apprehended people are not always an object of judicial pursuit.

Many of the arrested people are detained indefinitely without trial. The report of Amnesty International for 1975-1976 cited as an official figure 10,000 persons under surveillance under the "national security law" of 1975.

But it seems that those people whom the lawsuits have made their object are mainly students, members of the intelligensia, clergymen, Christians, noted politicians and Koreans residing foreign countries.

Repressive Instruments

Pointing to the repressive instruments, the white book says:

Suppression is basically conducted by a police apparatus with vast scale and formidable efficacy—the south Korean Central Intelligence Agency, KCIA, consisting of 18,000 regular staff and 380,000 agents. The originality of this apparatus is that, modelling after the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, it has been implanted not only in the national territory but in foreign countries including the embassies in various countries.

This agency is under the direct control of the president and has very vast competence and unlimited sphere of action, which includes national assemblymen and ministers of Pak Jung Hi.

Its annual budget is 300-400 million dollars, equivalent to the amount of the direct aid of the United States.

Many other institutions perform similar repressive function. They are, notably the "presidential guard," the mobile patrol corps and maritime police which have 55,000 regular police staff and 350,000 assistant police.

Mention must be made of the "student homeland defence corps" and the "civilian defence corps." The national army 700,000 strong and the homeland defence reserve forces also participate in operations to maintain order.

According to certain estimation, the repressive forces of south Korea surpass by far those of South Africa and Chile in proportion to the population.

Special Jurisdictions

The white book exposes the special jurisdictions.

The accused are brought before the court martial of first instance and the court of appeal instituted by emergency decree No. 2 proclaimed under the *yusin* constitution. Both the general court martial and the court martial of appeal are headquartered in the defence ministry. They have the competence to try "all the crimes committed by those persons who violate the provisions of the emergency decree proclaimed by the president of the Republic of Korea."

This attributed to these jurisdictions general competence with regard to policies in view of special provisions which they have to apply.

Methods Applied by Police, Administration

Then the white book dwells on the methods applied by the police and administration.

The abduction of Korean citizens residing abroad is a habitual method. In 1967 scores of persons were kidnapped from Europe, 18 of whom from the Federal Republic of Germany.

From France 8 persons were abducted. Six of them were captured at their homes and transported to the south Korean embassy in Paris.

The most spectacular abduction was that of south Korean opposition figure Kim Dae Jung in broad daylight at the Grand Palace Hotel in Tokyo.

In his testimony at public hearings in the international organisations subcommittee of the House international relations committee on June 22, 1977, former director of the KCIA Kim Hyong Uk revealed that "the abduction of Kim Dae Jung was the doing of the KCIA" and an intrigue of Pak Jung Hi to "eliminate his most formidable political adversary."

According to the white paper on the problem of human rights in south Korea made public in Seoul by the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on May 27, 1977, the number of abducted overseas compatriots exceeded 470.

It goes without saying that such practice of kidnapping committed even in foreign countries in disregard of international practice and their sovereignty is perpetrated more easily in the territory of south Korea.

Exposing the barbarity of tortures, the white book says:

Tortures whose victims are the detainees are above all classic tortures—beating, prolonged interrogation without sleep, violation, electic torture, absorption of water until suffocation and standing denuded outdoor in winter.

Sophisticated tortures are more frequently applied. They are:

The airplane torture of suspending the victim in the position of a flying plane and beating him the Genghis Khan cooking type torture of hanging the victim upside down from the ceiling and making a fire beneath him, the Taegwondo torture of breaking ribs and vertebrae, the glow lamp torture causing mental confusion, imprisonment with vipers under a blinking lamp, the sexual torture, the narcotic torture, the introduction of objects into anus and the pulling out of finger nails.

The KCIA has three factories specialized in the production of all sorts of instruments, means and medicaments used in interrogation and torture.

Annexed to these factories is a specialized institute which contrives new equipment for torture.

Imported from the United States and Japan are highly efficient narcotics, chemicals, instruments and equipment and electronic apparatuses which can be more effectively used in torture.

Combras, blue vipers and special serpents (weighting 25 kg) are imported from Southeast Asia and Latin America to be propagated.

Pak Jung Hi also introduces all methods of tortures in the old, middle and modern ages and invents new methods.

The conditions of detention are very painful.

Tachikawa Masaki arrested in April 1974 was not allowed to write to his family or meet visitors. His defence lawyer could meet him five times in the presence of a member of the KCIA, who did not allow at all political conversation.

The white book points to the total violations of public debate and the right to defend in south Korea.

The white book exposes the illegally trumped up law-suits, such as the "case of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification," the "East Berlin case", the "student spyring case," the "case of industrial espionage," the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy," the lawsuit against Kim Ji Ha, the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party," the "campus spyring case," the "case of the declaration for democracy and national salvation," and the "case of the second declaration for democracy and national salvation."

Exposing the form of suppression in the recent period, the white book says:

It is characterised by the brutal intervention in the student agitation which could not be blocked by the old lawsuit.

It seems in conclusion that successive suppression is powerless to block the constant expressions of discontent among the intellectuals, believers, traditional political opponents of various strata.

"KCIA's 1976 Plan for Operations in U.S."

Every detail of the south Koreans' influence-buying activities on Capitol Hill was disclosed as a U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee November 29 released a secret document, "KCIA's 1976 Plan for Operations in the United States." Follows a summary of the secret document:

Operations in Congress

Target	Plan to be Promoted	Remarks
1. Democratic Party Forces in the Congress Dem. / Rep. / Total Senate 62 38 100 House 290 145 435 # The Administration's authority is diminished (in the House they exceed two-thirds) # During 1975 we firmed up the basis of co-operation with the policy research committee of the Republican Party. (2 representatives and 13 aides visited Korea.) Newly won over: Senate 8 members House 18 members	1. Win over the key forces of the Democratic Party policy research committee *title* Mem- *deleted* bers / Re- searchers / Special- ists / Subjects of Co-opt. Senate *Sen. E* 6 / 7 / 9 House *Rep. F* 11 / 12 / 4 # Increase pro-ROK Forces; induce pro-ROK policy	* Regular contact $7,200 Representatives 4 Specialists 4 * Invitations to visit Korea $14,600; 4,000,000 *won* * Special Manipulation: $6,000 ($1,500 x 4 people)
2. Key forces of the liberal-progressive faction Dem. / Rep. / Individuals Senate 20 10 House 143 11 # DSG members 203 # Manipulation and co-optation by dispatched officials - 12 * Progressive Faction members to visit Korea - 10 (Intelligence officer contacted - 6)	2. Co-optation of the key forces of the liberal-progressive faction No. of Members / Subjects of Co-optation Senate 5 House 7 # The principal targets are key members, aides and specialists # *Congressional Aide G, Rep. H, Rep. t,* etc. utilize constituents of members to be co-opted.	* Regular contact $14,400 ($100 x 12 persons x 12 months) * Invitations to visit Korea $14,600, 4,0 00,000 *won* # 3 members 5 aides * Special manipulation $9.000 ($1,500 x 6 people) * Support for campaign funds $5,000 x 1 = $5,000 *(Dinner for Rep J)*
3. Anti-ROK Members Dem. / Rep. / Important Individuals Senate 10 3 House 18 1 # I/O is in the process of contacting and converting - 2 people # North Korea contact detected: *Rep. B, Rep. A* # Anti-ROK members to visit Korea: *Rep. M,* etc. —persons	3. Conversion of anti-ROK members No. of Members / Subjects of Conversion Senate 2 House 7	* Regular contact $10,800 * Support for campaign funds $15,000 ($5,000 x 3 people) # *Sen. K, Rep. L, Illegible, (Rep. B)*
4. Members Already Contacted Pro-ROK / Interested / Total Senate 18(7) / 8(1) / 26(8) House 36(15) / 34(21) / 70(36) # I/O has contact with 44 members - 18 members to visit Korea # Newly created friendly relationships: 32 # Pro-ROK statements (in Congress) 16 times # Utilize in countermeasures against human rights hearings	4. Strengthen ties with those members already contacted and create a pro-ROK atmosphere A. Continue contact with members interested in Korea and create friendly relations (22 persons) B. Create a pro-ROK atmosphere and promote understanding of the ROK * Pro-ROK statements, discussion meetings, showing of movies, distribution of materials * Write letters, distribute publicity materials Operations to counter various kinds of hearings	* Utilization of Jewish lobbyists $1,200 * Countermeasures and lettter campaigns against hearings ($3,000) * Support for campaign funds; separate plan
5. Important organizations within the Congress * Office of the speaker Senate and House, office of secretariat * Standing committees; Foreign Relations, Armed Services, Ways and Means * Aides and Specialists # Collaborators already secured: 40 * Senate: *illegible, illegible,* etc. 7 persons * House: *Congressional Aide G, Congressional Aide N,* etc. 31 people	5. Implantation of a network of collaboration A. Hire paid collaborators; 3 persons # Collection of intelligence; development of the conditions for contacting members B. Targets for the implantation of an intelligence network (additionals) * Senate: Office of Secretariat, Foreign Relations Committee, Armed Services Committee, Finance Committee * House: International Relations, Foreign Aid Subcommittee, Armed Services * Organizations of Members, aides, specialists; 4 units	* Pay for collaborators $18,000 ($500 x 3 persons x 12 months) * Expenses for Regular contact $6,000 ($50 x 10 persons X 12 months) # Targets for new co-optation in 1976; 40 persons * Members: 25 (Senate 6, House 18, aides, specialists: 15

Operations in Executive Branch

Target	Plan to be Promoted	Remarks
1. White House * NSC * White House Staff # *White House Aide O* # *White House Aide P*	A. Implantation of an intelligence network in the White House * *O, concerned with Far Eastern Affairs in the NSC* * *R, a White House military aide* * *S, an NSC specialist* * *White House aide O* B. Utilize White House reporters to approach and gather intelligence * Utilize special correspondents *T, U, and V —reporters for Korean newspapers* * Co-opt and utilize reporters of influential US papers (WP CSM)	* Manipulation $3,600 expenses ($100 x 3 persons x 12 months = $3,600) * Expenses for gifts $450 ($50 x 3 persons x 3 times = $450)
2. State Dept. (Responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) * Office of Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs * Bureau of Political and Military Affairs * Bureau of Intelligence and Research * Office of Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations # Continue to contact *Z* and *AA* # *Y,* Bureau of Intelligence and Research	A. Strengthen and broaden the intelligence network * Strengthen ties with *W,* an aide in the office of the Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs * Create friendly relations with *X* in the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs * *Y,* in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research B. Encourage vigilance toward North Korea and induce pro-ROK policies by supplying materials concerning ROK and North Korea * Supply materials such as East Asian Review, etc.	* Expenses for manipulation $3,600 ($100 x 3 persons x 12 months) * Expenses for gifts $450 ($50 x 3 persons x 3 times)
3. Department of Defense * Department of Defense, Military Assistance Division * Office of Policy Planning of JCS * Defense Intelligence Agency # *High ranking official BB*	A. Concentratedly infiltrate the Military Assistance Division under the Assistant Secretary for International Security * Utilize the Military Attaches * *CC* in the Korean Section * *DD* in Military Assistance B. Collect US Far Eastern Military Strategy by infiltration of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Office of Policy Planning * *EE* in the Far Eastern Section * *FF in the Far Eastern section* C. Strengthen intelligence cooperations by maintaining friendly ties with *GG* in the Defense Intelligence Agency	* Manipulation Expenses $3,600 ($100 x 3 people x 12 months) * Gift expenses: $450 ($50 x 3 people x 3 times)
4. CIA * Korean Section # First Bureau Chief and Psch War Bureau Chief visit USCIA # 10 Key members of USCIA including Deputy Director to visit our Agency	A. Strengthen Intelligence Co-operation * *HH, with responsibilities relating to Korea* * *II, with responsibilities relating to Korea* * *JJ, with responsibilities relating to Korea* * *KK, with responsibilities relating to Korea* B. Exchange visits by key personnel (2 people) # Upon consulting with the USCIA, decide on personnel selections	* Manipulation expenses $3,600 ($100 x 3 people x 12 months) * Gift expenses; $450 ($50 x 3 people x 3 times) * Air Fare: $4,400 * Manipulation expenses: 1,000,000 *won* (500,000 *won* X 2 people)
5. FBI # Supply information on the movements of *NN,* a Korean resident who should receive special attention # Supply information on anti-government demonstrations	A. Create and strengthen the foundations for co-operation * *FBI employee LL with responsibility related to Korean residents* * *MM,* in the Investigation Division of FBI Headquarters B. Strengthen intelligence exchange * North Korea movement to infiltrate Korean residents * Activities of North Korea in the US	* Manipulation expenses: $2,400 ($100 x 2 people x 12 months) English 4-A-8 Li. * Gift expenses: $200 ($50 x 2 people x 2 times)

Several Hundred Police Assault Chongryun Organizations

Hundreds of Japanese police raided the Chongryun organizations in Aichi Prefecture early in the morning of Dec. 6.

That day a totalof 240 armed police of the Aichi police office simultaneously searched without notice the Chongryun prefectural headquarters in Nagoya City, its Toshun chapter office in Kasugai City and three Chongryun workers' houses on groundless charges of "theft" and "unlawful detention."

Such charges were fabricated to conceal an espionage committed by the police against Chongryun, by seizing an evidence for their spying held by the headquarters and arresting the Chongryun workers who exposed the espionage.

On Dec. 1 two Japanese policemen disguised as mourners strayed into a funeral service for the late Kim Yong Gon, vice-Chairman of the Chongryun Toshun chapter located in Kasugai City, Aichi Prefecture. They checked there mourners' names and number plates of the cars parked outside Kim's house, tape-recording them with a cassette tape recorder concealed into pocket. Then, a Chongryun headquarters' auditor and a hapter director for social and economic affairs uncovered that they were spying. When the strange guys were questioned, they confessed to be a police sergeant and a policeman belonging to the Kasugai city police office. This was confirmed also by a former vice-chairman of the city assembly present at the funeral service.

From 6:00 to 8:30 a.m. on Dec. 6, 150 riot police searched the Chongryun headquarters, intruding into the building. Breaking into the office at random, they seized a letter of protest against the police authorities and a letter of apology written by the exposed spies.

Also at 6:45 a.m. 60 policemen rushed at the Toshun chapter office of Chongryun and searched the office. Some documents were seized by them.

On the same morning 20 policemen raided the houses of the headquarters' auditor and the director of the chapter office for social and economic affairs respectively. And they were told to report at the police office.

Korean residents here gathered in front of the Aichi Prefectural Police Headquarters to protest against the raid on a local chapter.

Chongryun Protests Raid

That day Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) in the name of its Central Standing Committee issued a statement of protest against the Japanese police assault upon the Chongryun organizations in Aichi Prefecture.

The statement follows:

The Aichi prefectural police authorities arbitrarily mobilized several hundred armed police early on the morning of Dec. 6 to make unlawful domiciliary searches at the Aichi prefectural headquarters of Chongryun, its Toshun chapter office and other several places.

This reveals a vicious intention of the Japanese authorities, bent on suppression of and sabotage to the Chongryun organization, overtly to turn out in repressing the patriotic democratic organization with bayonets. We denounce such a ferocious act with surging national indignation.

The Japanese police's raid was aimed to get hack an undeniable evidence that the policemen belonging to the Aichi police office illegally spied the Chongryun organization there. So, they are not in a place to search it. On the contrary, they should apologize for such intrigue.

On Dec. 1, the two strange men checked names and cars of the mourners gathering at a funeral service for the late Kim Yong Gon, vice-Chairman of the Chongryun Toshun chapter. When the mourners questioned the men, they confessed to be police sergeant Kato Noboru and policeman Maeno Eitaro belonging to the Kasugai city police office. Finding themselves guilty, the policemen put a recorded tape before the questioners.

Recorded on the tape were not only tens of Korean and Japanese mourners' names and their cars' number plates but the features of representatives to the 11th Congress of the Chongryun Aichi organization held on Oct. 9 and their cars' number plates. Consequently it was made clear that the policemen had been spying the organization.

The mourners holded the recorded tape as an evidence for espionage. In the following day, lodging a strong protest with the Aichi police office and the Kasugai city police office against such an immoral act at the funeral service, they demanded the authorities concerned discontinue spying Chongryun and punish those involved in it. Then, they told the police authorities that the tape was kept by a lawyer as it is as an important evidence. This notwithstanding, the police authorities let the armed police search the Chongryun offices without notice. Such being the case, they can be regarded as none other than a burglar who becomes a violent robber when detected. As well, this is the most typical revelation of the Japanese authorities' intensified suppression of Chongryun and Korean nationals here.

For instance, these days alone, the police authorities here arrested without any reason a Korean working for the Chongryun Central Headquarters and had detained him for a longwhile, hit an innocent compatriot residing in Osaka to heavy injury. Thus, they have not hesitated to suppress Chongryun, abusing power.

What is more, while intensifying an espionage into the Chongryun organization, the police authorities are engrossed in a shameful bid to threaten some Chongryun workers and Korean compatriots to work for them as spy.

The facts undoubtedly disclose how the Japanese authorities desperately attempt to destroy Chongryun and refrain Korean citizens here from free social activities.

Reiterating our protest against the Japanese authorities' illegal acts, we demand the following:

1. They should punish the policemen spying at the funeral service and their instructors.

1. They should apologize for the unlawful domiciliary searches of the Chongryun Aichi headquarters and its Toshun chapter office.

1. They should immediately stop watching and spying Chongryun and Korean residents.

Japan Firms Remitted "ROK" Money to U.S.

The Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun" December 10 disclosed that four major Japanese trading houses remitted a total sum of about ¥220 million around 1972 to bank accounts held by executives of a south Korean company in the United States as commissions on their rolling stock sale to south Korea.

In addition, the paper said that several Japanese trading firms apparently remitted more than ¥700 million, money which is believed to have had the nature of rebates, to American bank accounts in Korean names from 1971 to 1973.

It is not known how all this money was spent. But the years in which these remittances were made tally with the period when influence-buying activities in the U.S. Congress by the south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA)" were at their height.

The U.S. House of Representatives subcommittee on international organizations suspects that major Japanese trading concerns helped raise funds for the "KCIA" manipulation efforts. The investigators of the subcommittee are gravely interested in knowing where the money sent by Japanese firms went.

The trading firms which made the ¥220 million remittances are Mitsubishi Corporation, Marubeni Corporation, Mitsui & Co. and Nissho-Iwai Co.

In March, 1973, they jointly won a bidding for 186 train coaches intended for a subway project in Seoul and for the south Korean "national railways."

The commission payments came to light in an inquiry by Japanese tax authorities in 1973. It is believed that Mitsubishi paid ¥150 million, Marubeni ¥30 million, Mitsui ¥15 million and Nissho-Iwai ¥25 million. The tax authorities reportedly permitted the four firms to write off the commissions.

The remittances to bank accounts in the United States were made on an instruction from a south Korean company, which is believed to have played the role of a broker between the Japanese trading houses and the south Korean "procurement agency."

As regards the suspected remittances in excess of ¥700 million, the tax authorities have evidence that two of the same group of trading concerns put a total of $625,000 million in accounts in Korean names at several banks in the United States from the summer of 1971 to the spring of 1973. The money was equivalent to ¥187,500,000 at the exchange rate of ¥300 to the dollar at that time.

The Japanese government supplied ¥11,800 million for the Seoul subway project and ¥15,400 million for the electrification of the south Korean "national railways." In the Japanese Diet, Opposition members have raised time and again suspicions thrt the rolling stock bill was inflated to provide politicians, pointing out that the four trading houses exported coaches at an average price of ¥63,500,000, almost double the domestic price.

Suspicions have grown stronger that the commission paid by Japanese trading firms in connection with the export of Seoul subway train coaches was used by the "KCIA" for lobbying in the U.S. Congress; trading firms are constantly sending money overseas as rebates.

The original of the "KCIA's 1976 Plan for Operations in the United States"

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